MANAGEMENTUL PROGRAMELOR EUROPENE CU IMPACT ASUPRA SECTORULUI ENERGETIC AL ROMÂNIEI

MANAGEMENT OF EUROPEAN PROGRAMS WITH IMPACT ON THE ENERGY ROMANIAN SECTOR

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Abstract
The energy sector is a basic domain of the economy and which must be managed carefuly because of the limitation of the resources and generated pollution. This transformation can be made in the form of the reorientation of the renewable energy in the idea of consumption limitation and pollution stopping. This paper presents the case of the energy sector of Romania. The objectives are to show the need of the energy reorientation and the way in what can be done this through the structural funds and the projects based on these funds.

***Keywords*:** energy resources, renewable energy, reorientation, structural funds

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Rezumat
Domeniul energetic este un domeniu de baza al economiei si care trebuie gestionat cu grija din cauza limitarii resurselor şi poluarii provocate. Aceste transformări se pot face sub forma reorientării către sursele de energie regenerabilă în ideea de limita consumul şi de a stopa poluarea. Lucrarea de faţă prezintă cazul domeniului energetic al României. Obiectivele lucrarii sunt de a indica nevoia reorientarii energetice si modul in care se poate realiza acest lucru prin fonduri structurale si proiecte bazate pe aceste fonduri.

Cuvinte cheie: resurse energetice, energie regenerabila, reorientare, fonduri structurale.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The energy consumption leads the everyday life through the comfort that ensures to the people. It is growing and it seems it will not stop soon, given the growing population.

It is needed a solution which to satisfy the consumer demand on the one hand, and on the other, the problem of touching the energy resources, especially that conventional sources are limited.

The advantages of the renewable energy sources are presented in the Oxford studies (2004) and the structural funds are analysed in the work of Istudor (2006). This work proposes ideas for projects using structural funds to have the best results.

2. THE NEED OF ENERGY REORIENTATION

The air pollution with emissions and has as main cause the incomplete combustion of fuels mainly used in transport. The growing need for fuel, running the same pace, or even slower than the growth next the growing of pollution requires the reorientation of the stakeholders to renewable energy sources and that do not pollute.

There can be mentioned (Oxford University, 2004):

• Solar- energy;

• Wind-energy;

• Geothermal energy;

• Hydro-power;

• Tide-energy;

• Waves energy;

• Biomass energy;

• Nuclear energy.

Major interest groups treat this matter seriously and there are many projects and studies on which to encourage these initiatives. An example is the Ground-Reach Program that promotes groundwater source heat pumps by estimating their potential contribution to the objectives of the European Union imposed the Kyoto Protocol on reducing carbon dioxide emissions and providing useful information about the technology.

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3. STRUCTURAL FUNDS IN ENERGY

Structural funds are an essential component energy to meet the objective of reducing emissions by using renewable energy.

In terms of energy and the measures to be applied to obtain its improvement, should be considered in the Sector Operational Program (SOP) for the growth of economic competitiveness program that includes the following areas (Istudor, 2006):

- Axis 1: An innovative production system.

- Axis 2: Research, development and innovation for technological competitiveness.

- Axis 3: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for public and private sectors.

- Axis 4: Increasing the energy efficiency and the sustainable development energy system.

- Axis 5: Romania, attractive destination for tourism and business.

- Axis 6: Technique assistance.

The taken axis in question, Axis 4: Increasing the energy efficiency and the sustainable development energy system aims to reduce primary energy intensity to achieve the national target (40% until 2015 compared with 2001) and reducing the pollution of the sector energy.

It ensures the fact that Romania's energy policy objectives are in line with the Lisbon Strategy, Green Paper on "European Energy Sustainable Strategy, competitive and secure" New Politics.

The intermediary organism – The General Directorate of Energy Policy - Ministry of Economy and Finance aims the coordination of the main areas of intervention (figure 1):

- improving the energy efficiency in operations:

- capitalization of renewable energy;

- reducing the negative environmental impact of energy system functioning.

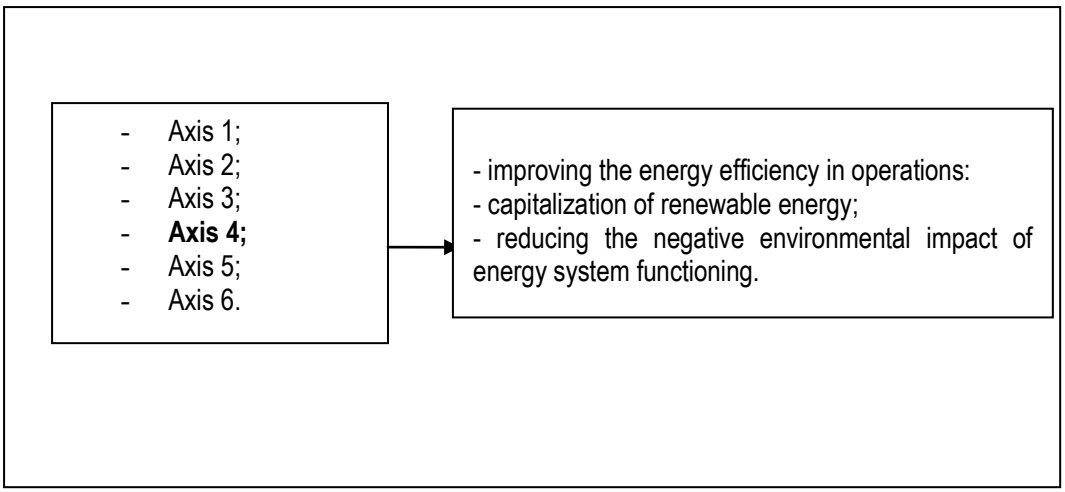

FIGURE 1. PROJECTS OF AXIS 4, ON ENERGY SECTOR

Source: POS---CCE--Axa-prioritara-4---Cresterea-eficientei-energetice-si-dezvoltarea-durabila-a-sistemului-energetic available online at http://www.fonduristructurale.aaz.ro/detaliat/60/180/POS---CCE--Axa-prioritara-4---Cresterea-eficientei-energetice-si-dezvoltarea-durabila-a-sistemului-energetic

In 2011 the strucutural funds for energy are given to the following institutions as in the table 1.

TABLE 1. STRUCTURAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

Institutions	Funds
Public institutions	< 2000000 lei
Religious institutions	< 500000 lei
Territory- administrative unities	between 500000 and 4000000 lei after the number of inhabitants

Source: European Funds for renewable energy available on-line at http://fonduri-europene-energie-regenerabila-2011.fonduri-europene.eu/ accessed at 1.05.2011

In the year 2011 there are being available big quantities of funds for projects from the tourism sector and next to private contribution the results can really be of a good result. The projects sustain the sector and regional development.

The absorption rate is for the last period presented in the figure 2.

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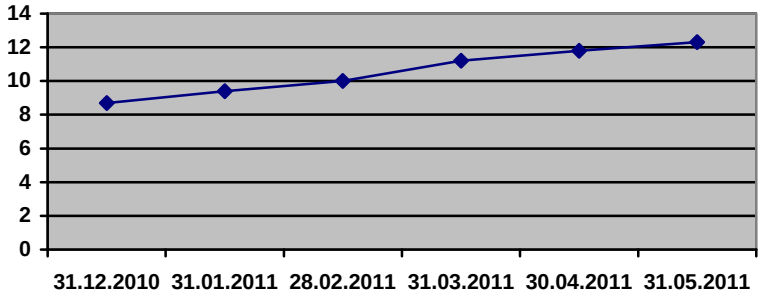

FIGURE 2. ABSORPTION RATE OF EUROPEAN FUNDS IN ROMANIA IN DECEMBER 2010- MAY 2011

Source: Structural instruments available on-line at http://eufinantare.info/Instrumente_structurale_UE.html accessed at 01.05.2011

The way in which the funds are requested and used shows just a start in what can mean the effects of the funding from European sources, having that the procents al absorption grows from just 8 % to 12%. Those are essential for the regions and for the country and for its importance as a member state.

4. STRUCTURAL FUNDS PROJECTS

There are many projects that have received structural funds in all areas, including the problem is related to energy. The projects have different themes and offer solutions which means revitalizing the area.

The projects include the rehabilitation works of existing energy system to prevent losses and the inclusion or substitution of energy sources used until now with the newest sources used: solar energy, wind energy as mentioned in Margina, Popa, Popa (2009).

For the stakeholders that want to conceive such projects on which to allocate funds there are many issues in which they can be through quality and an achievable character projects that can take a physical form.

The proposal projects can contain:

- Works of energy-efficiency of the consumption;

- Works of saving primary resources;

- Works of avoidance of losses caused by faults on the route to consumers due to the aging system;

- Works of introducing renewable energies in conjunction with the conventional daily consumption;

- Works of replacing conventional energy systems to those that use renewable energy.

There are available large sums of money for those who want to obtain structural funds, but there are also disadvantages along the benefits on the projects that attract such funds. They are represented by the complicated paper aspect and the disinformation of these projects and perhaps lack of education which stops on potential applicants for requesting funding with structural funds.

CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account energy and its shortcomings, was created the Sector Operational Program (SOP) for the competitiveness of economic growth, which also contains Axis 4: Increasing energy efficiency and the sustainable development energy system.

This is an initiative according with the European requirements and is intended to allocate the necessary funds for the improvement projects in the energy sector, such as the efficient use of existing systems and integration of renewable energy.

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